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The Italo-Jugoslav Frontier

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IVOR THOMAS, M.P.
and
MATO VUČETIČ

Introduction by
LOUIS ADAMIC

JULY 1944

Published by
Slovenian American National Council
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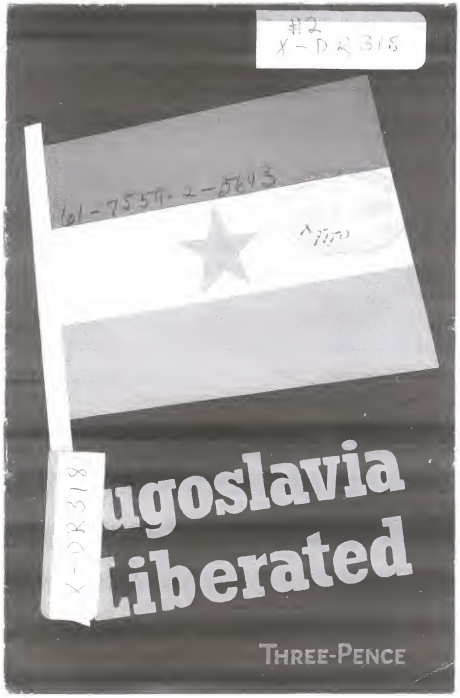
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The Re-Creation of Yugoslavia

1. *Political Analysis*
2. *Documents*
3. *Who's Who*
4. *British Debates*
5. *Liberation Program*

THE UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH-SLAVIC AMERICANS
1010 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

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X-DR 34

#14

NEW LEADER

XXVIII—No. 20 MAY 19, 1945 PRICE TEN CENTS

he Serbian Volcano

the New Yugoslavia Stable?

By R. H. Markham

E of the most interesting delegations at the Jnited Nations Conference in San Francisco is hat of Yugoslavia. Its novelty lies in the fact, epresents one of eastern Europe's new Russian-ed, Communist-led dictatorships. The only other state represented at San Francisco is Greece, has an old line, British-imposed government. ct that Yugoslavia is by far the largest, st and most dynamic United Nation in south-rope and the only one under Russian control unusual significance and provokes a question ugoslavia's basic stability.

beyond dispute are that Marshal Josip Broz-revolutionary regime will control the whole force of the country; that the main opposition have been, or soon will be, killed or exiled; e opposition will be completely exhausted, that ninistration will be as firmly in Tito's hand army, that the only positive state-wide politica Tito's Communist-led Partisan movement and enjoys Russia's unreserved and aggressive

where in Europe does more complete or nimistic international accord exist than that een Marshal Tito and Marshal Stalin. All factors point to stability for the time being. ems beyond question that Tito's Yugoslavia for a time, exercise unrivaled hegemony over Balkans, outshining and outshouting every state south of Poland. It will even exert influence on Greece, making Great Britain's mposed task there increasingly difficult.

ing succeeds — for a while — like success, and ie Yugoslavs like playing important roles, many will feel Tito's lure. Slovenia will gain wide of territory, Croatia may annex certain areas acedonia will serve as an octopus, stretching its en toward northern Greece. Such expansion, samples of Europe's Wild East. I am not saying they are pleasant people; indeed they are often disagreeable and dominating. They are quite illogical, fighting tyrants at certain times and acting as tyrants at others. They frequently swagger like Yankee carpetbaggers and strut about like Lone Star rangers with an Alamo on each shoulder and a San Jacinto in each hand. And like Texans they are tall and strong. They resent being dominating by Croats as much as Texans would by Jay Hawkers. Many Serbian priests resemble Kansas's John Brown, with beards two inches shorter. There are about 7,000,000 Serbs—largest Slav group in the Balkans. All are members of the Eastern Church.

Now what has happened to these people since 1940? On March 27, 1941, they pulled off a revolution and overthrew a Yugoslav government that had just made a pact with Hitler. This was the most heroic popular act in the history of this war. Hitler at that moment was master of the continent and Russia was with him. The Nazi army was at the peak of its power and free to act. England stood utterly alone. At such a moment the Serbian people by a revolutionary act set up an anti-Hitler government and stoned Nazis on the street. They simply invited destruction. No people among the 45 United Nations has a more heroic initial record than that. Only two can match it.

In contrast with this, the Croats, who formed an integral part of Yugoslavia, welcomed the invading Nazis into their capital, Zagreb, with drums, flags, flowers and songs. Thus contrast stands, writ large, in the eternal annals of human events. And in every Serbian heart. The Serbs recall that the Russian Stalin and the British Chamberlain made pacts with Hitler as their people cheered, and they also recall that when a Belgrade government trafficked with Hitler the Serb people threw it in jail.

The record of many Serbs in opposing the Nazis, even before March 1941 is excellent. While Tito his

Yugoslavian Guerrillas

The British and Americans collected food, clothes and weapons for Tito's men. They even went in as missionaries to urge the simple Serb peasants to join Tito. And to top it all they got the Serbian King to order his Serbian nation to join Tito.

It is well for us to recall the dramatic situation, as that plot to crush Serbia was being carried out by Croatians, Serb Communists and the Great Allies. Every few hours Moscow and London urged the Serbs to give way.. As 150,000 Serb soldiers languished in German prison-hells for having dared fight on the side of England, the British Broadcasting Corporation de-

X-DR367

YUGOSLAV HERALD

February 1st. 1947

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE COUNTRY OF PROGRESSIVE FREEDOM

A well known intellectual of Ljubljana escaped from Slovenia, one of the present six republics of Tito's Yugoslavia, some weeks ago. In the following lines we shall repicture his story of the actual situation in Ljubljana and Slovenia today.

The Nation's attitude towards the emigration:

In the beginning, immediately after the capitulation of Germany, the people were thinking of the emigration in very compassionate and despising terms, most was, of course, quite comprehensible for the thinking of that time. The majority of the people still considered the Liberation Front - this new Slovene political organisation - as the reflex of the Liberation struggle of the Slovene nation which, with its national liberation fighters, really brought freedom to the people. And a long time was necessary to the make the intelligent people aware of the real state. A big proportion of the actual intelligentsia who strongly supported the Liberation Front during the occupation, stubbornly stuck to the same view point a long time, most of them for the simple reason that it is not nice to change one's opinion. Only after long debates, thinking and firm will that they want to see things as they are, they realised that it is nice to change the opinion. This decision was inspired by the realisation that the liberation Front sailed into other waters and that the background of the Front was quite another one than it should have been. Thousands of people, mostly intellectuals, became shy, restricted and increasingly "reactionary" after this realisation. This change which was going on in the masses of the Slovene nation, and probably elsewhere, was so characteristic that I must mention it. An example was my office, where 70 officials were employed. During the whole period of the occupation we have been only three followers of General Mihailovich's movement. The rest were followers and adherents, or even activists, of the Liberation Front. Our office was considered as one of the most pro-partisan in Ljubljana. After the liberation in May 1945, we three reactionaries were avoided by all. They wanted to dismiss us, although we have not been actively working in Mihailovich's movement. We were sympathisers. They constantly attacked us on their meetings and gatherings of organisation. Our standpoint was untenable. But after three months we saw the first changes. Many spoke with us, in privacy, of course. After six months - they came into our room to talk and discuss. A year later, however, there was such a traffic in our room that we had to calm them. Finally, we three reactionaries have been pushed away by other reactionaries. The situation in the office changed entirely: from 70 officials, three were typical Communists, about eight of them were cautious, and the rest was entirely "reactionary". We were afraid many times that they would be arrested. I think that it is as much the same in other offices. - Today, all these new "reactionaries" consider the emigration as something that must bring relief. Most of them have no idea of the position of the emigration. They are convinced that the emigration is well off and that they are supported by the Anglo-Americans. If they casually get a letter describing the true position they think that one must write in that particular manner to avoid censorship.

X-DR367

THE YUGOSLAV 1950 ELECTIONS

AND

BALANCED REPRESENTATION IN A MULTI-NATIONAL STATE

LONDON
1950

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ANTUN NOVAK

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I Served Tito

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SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

FEDERATION OF YUGOSLAV JURISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

BEOGRAD
1952

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THE INCREDIBLE TITO

MAN OF THE HOUR

by Howard Fast

Author of "Citizen Tom Paine"

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THE STRUGGLE OF THE SLOVENES IN THE LITTORAL FOR THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY

BY

DR. FRANCE SKERL

LJUBLJANA

1945

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SLOVENIE
SLOVENES

#12 X-DR381 S6

The Slovenes Want to Live

BY JOSEPH CLISSOLD

PUBLISHED BY THE JUGOSLAV INFORMATION CENTER, NEW YORK

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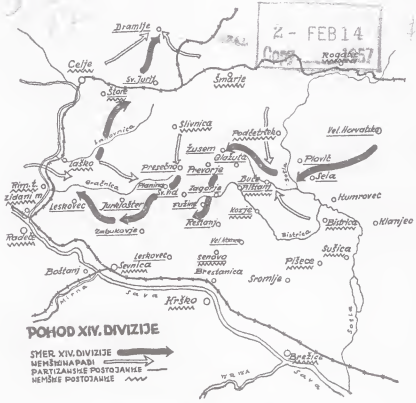

SPODNJE SLOVENSKO POSAVJE

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.N6 S2
#14

Hauptversammlung

des

Schwäbisch-Deutschen Kulturbundes

2. und 3. Dezember 1934 in Neusatz

(Sonderabdruck aus dem „Deutschen Volksblatt" vom 1., 4. und 5. Dezember)

Ins neue Bundesjahr!

Aus allen Gauen unseres Heimatlandes sind zur Tagung des Schwäbisch-Deutschen Kulturbundes in Novisad deutsche Männer und Frauen und eine ansehnliche Schar deutscher Jugend zusammengeströmt, um das Jahresfest der deutschen Volksgemeinschaft zu begehen. Mehr als 75 Ortsgruppen des Bundes sandten ihre amtlichen Vertreter zu dieser Willenskundgebung des deutschen Volkstumes in Jugoslawien.

Der Kulturbund begeht seine 10. Hauptversammlung, obwohl er schon im Jahre 1920 gegründet wurde.

Schon [illegible] beiden Zahlen zeigen, daß sich die Entwicklung [illegible] te, sondern daß es Zeiten des [illegible] Zeiten des Dahinsiechens und Wiederauflebens in den letzten 14 Jahren gegeben hat. Es soll hier nicht die Geschichte des Kulturbundes wiederholt werden, die allen, die sie miterlebt haben, geläufig ist, es soll nur auch aus diesem Anlasse wieder daran erinnert werden, daß der Bau, der heute vor uns steht, nicht in einem Guß geworden ist. Auf die ersten Jahre des raschen Aufblühens folgte schon im Jahre 1924 die behördliche Einstellung, den Wiederaufbau aber, der 1927 und 1928 begann, lösten Jahre der völligen Untätigkeit ab, die einen Rückschlag brachten, die mancher weniger volksverbundenen Organisation sicherlich den Todesstoß versetzt haben würde.

Aber wie alles Echte und Erdverwurzelte Stürme und Gefahren überdauert, so folgten auch im Kulturbunde auf die Zeitabschnitte des Niederganges immer wieder Hoch-Zeiten des Aufstieges und als ein solcher Zeitabschnitt kann getrost die Arbeit seit dem Jahre 1931 angesprochen werden.

Das letzte Bundesjahr ist auf dem steilen Höhenpfade nicht stehen geblieben, sondern um ein gut Stück vorwärts gekommen. Greifen wir aus der Fülle der Arbeit und des Geschehens nur einige Momente heraus, die Neues bringen! Gedenken wir der Er- [illegible] auf die segensreichen Auswirkungen des Winterhilfswerkes „Brüder in Not", das ebenfalls Tausende von deutschen Volksgenossen vor Hunger und Kälte schützte! Und vermerken wir schließlich noch die [illegible] den Gesamtaufbau des Bundes wichtigste Schaffen, [illegible] der deutschen Jugend, der die sicherste Gewähr für die organisch gesunde und in unserer Volksgruppe einzig mögliche Art der völkischen Erneuerung bietet. Und es kann heute schon das stolze Wort gesprochen werden: Der Rohbau ist vollendet, — die äußere Form ist da! Es gilt jetzt nur mehr zu vertiefen und [illegible]! Hauptaufgabe der 10. Hauptversammlung des Kulturbundes wird es sein, auf allen Arbeitsgebieten in ersten Fachberatungen und unter Anspannung aller Kräfte, die Wege vorzuzeichnen, die im neuen Bundesjahre zu beschreiten sind.

Das Zusammenströmen vieler gleichgesinnter Volksgenossen aus allen Gauen des Landes wird sowohl der Bundesleitung als auch jedem einzelnen Mitarbeiter, wo immer er auf Posten steht, Kraftquellen erschließen, die für die kommende Winterarbeit unentbehrlich sind. Denn etwas von den Kräften, die unsere Vorfahren, die ersten Ansiedler, beseelten, als sie aus öden Sümpfen urbares Land schufen, muß in den Nachfahren weiterleben, die im Kampfe um deutsches Kulturgut und letzten Endes um die deutsche Seele sieghaft bestehen wollen.

Zu solchen Tagen ernster Beratungen und stärkender Kraft erwarten wir unsere deutschen Brüder und Schwestern aus dem fernen Slowenien, aus Slawonien, Syrmien, Kroatien und Bosnien, dem Banat und der Batschka. Allen sei ein froher Willkommengruß entboten, die aufbauend mitarbeiten und zu dem großen Werke der Gemeinschaft beitragen wollen, im Sinne des Wahrwortes:

[illegible]

#15

TESTAMENTO

DI MONSIGNOR ILLUSTRISSIMO E REVERENDISSIMO

STEFFANO COSMI

DI FELICE MEMORIA

ARCIVESCOVO DI SPALATO

PASSATO A MIGLIOR VITA LI 19 MAGGIO 1746.

X-DR 396
.565 Z9
#16

ESTRATTO

DELLA

TORNATA DEL CONSIGLIO MUNICIPALE

dei 23 *Decembre* 1860.

SPALATO

Tip. V. Oliveti e Giovannizio.

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DELL' AMMINISTRAZIONE

DEL

COMUNE DI SPALATO

DAL 9 GENNAIO 1860 AL 6 GIUGNO 1864.

RELAZIONI

DI

A. BAJAMONTI.

CON UN POSCRITTO.

TRIESTE
TIPOGRAFIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO
1864.

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MEMORIA

INTORNO

LO SCIOGLIMENTO DEL MUNICIPIO

DI

SPALATO

DEL

Dr. GIANLORENZO DEGLI ALBERTI.

TRIESTE
Stabilimento Tipografico di L. Herrmanstorfer
1864.

SULLO SCIOGLIMENTO

DEL

COMUNE DI SPALATO

DISCORSI

DEL DEPUTATO

D.r ANTONIO BAJAMONTI

tenuti nelle tornate ordinarie della Dieta del Regno
dei 7. 8 e 9 Settembre 1881

(Resoconto stenografico)

ZARA
TIPOGRAFIA DI G. WODITZKA
1881.

Arm 256. B. IV. II. #20

BIHAČ

(Arm B)

hrvatsko družtvo za iztraživanje domaće povjesti

u

SPLITU.

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PRVO IZVJEŠĆE

ZADAR
BRZOTISKOM KAT. HRV. TISKARNE
1894.

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BIHAČ

hrvatsko družtvo za iztraživanje domaće povjesti

SPLITU

Drugo Izvješće

Sa šest tablica i jednom slikom u tekstu.

ZADAR 1896
Tiskom kat. hrvat. tiskarne.

ZVONIK SPLITSKE STOLNE CRKVE

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#22

GOVOR

IZREČEN PRIGODOM SVEČANOGA
BLAGOSLOVA OBNOVLJENOGA ZVONIKA
DNE 2 DECEMBRA 1908

OD

Msgr. FRANA BULIĆA
KONSERVATORA STARIH SPOMENIKA U SPLITU

U ZADRU
Nagrađena tiskarnica Petra Jankovića
1908.

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ERCOLANO SALVI

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PER SPALATO

ROMA
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1919

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AUGUSTO GISLON

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"la vostra fedeltà sarà
castello e fortificatione.,,

SPALATO E LA SERENISSIMA

PRIVILEGIO

concesso alla Città di Spalato insieme con la Bolla d' Oro
il 17 luglio 1420, dal Doge Tomaso Mocenigo.

PADOVA 1934 - XII E. F. - Stab. Grafico L. Boscardin

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LES ILES des PRINCES

ISTANBUL

GUIDE TOURISTIQUE

par E. MAMBOURY

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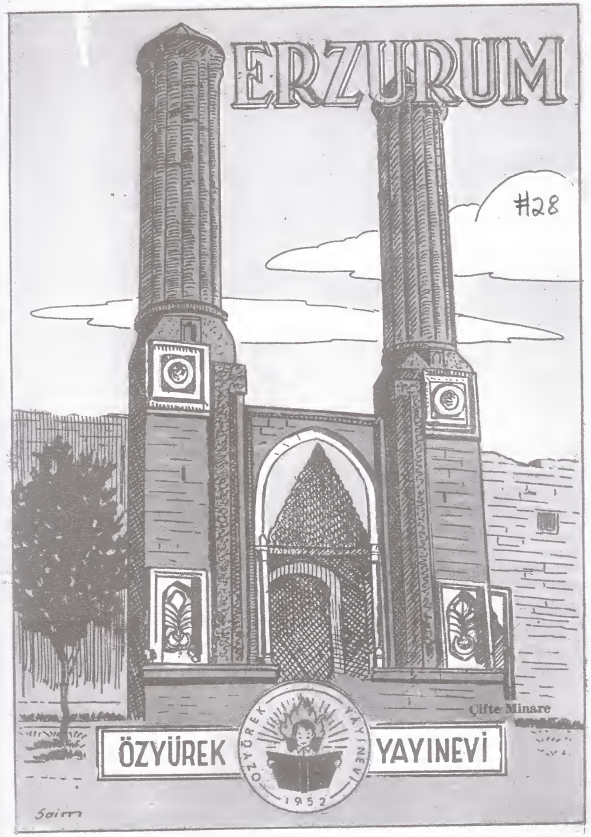
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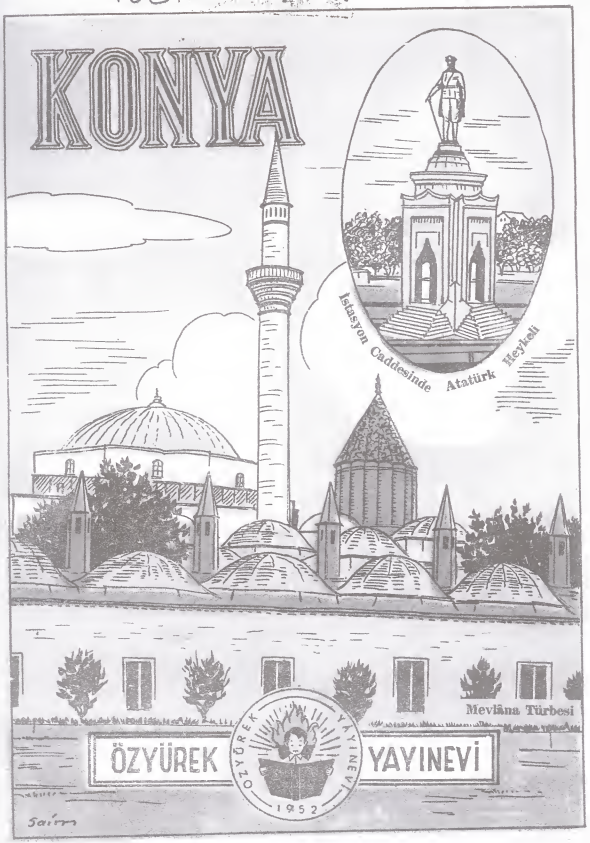
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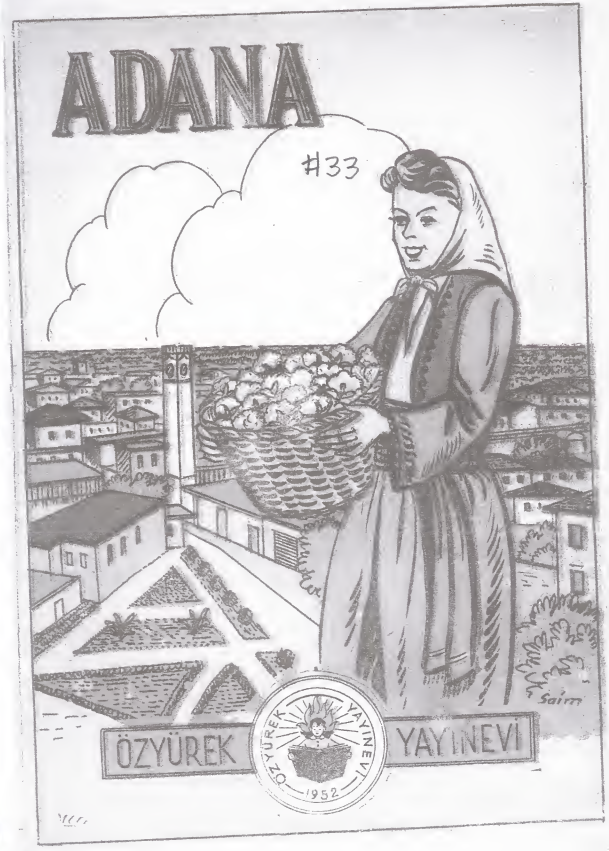

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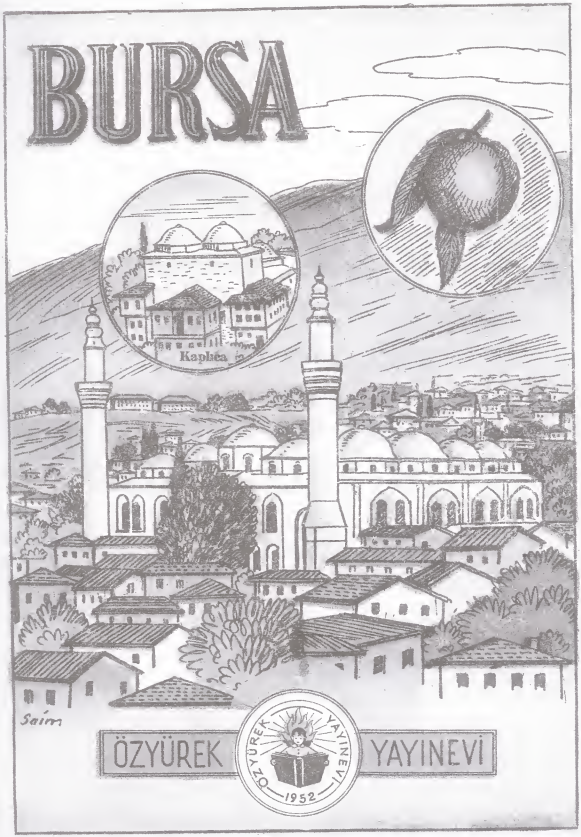
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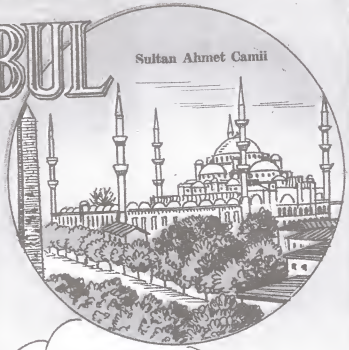

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ÖZYÜREK YAYINEVİ 1952

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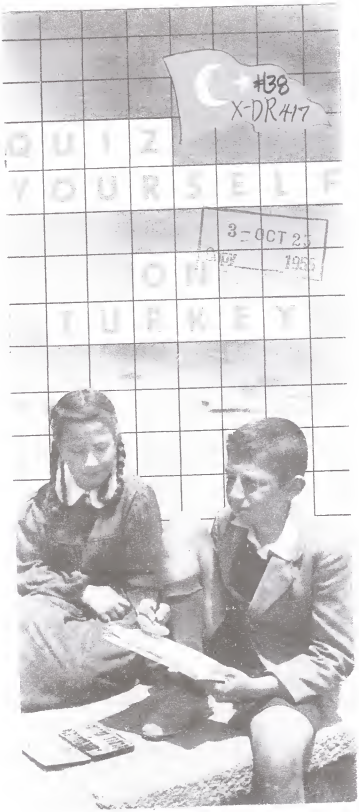
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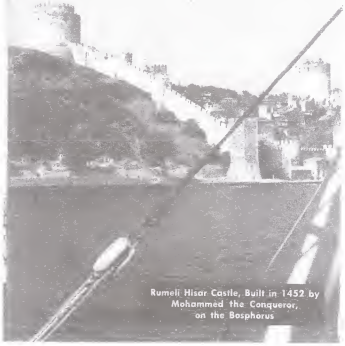

Rumeli Hisar Castle, Built in 1452 by Mohammed the Conqueror, on the Bosphorus

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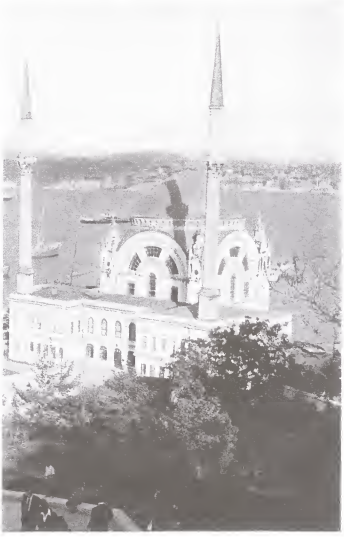

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